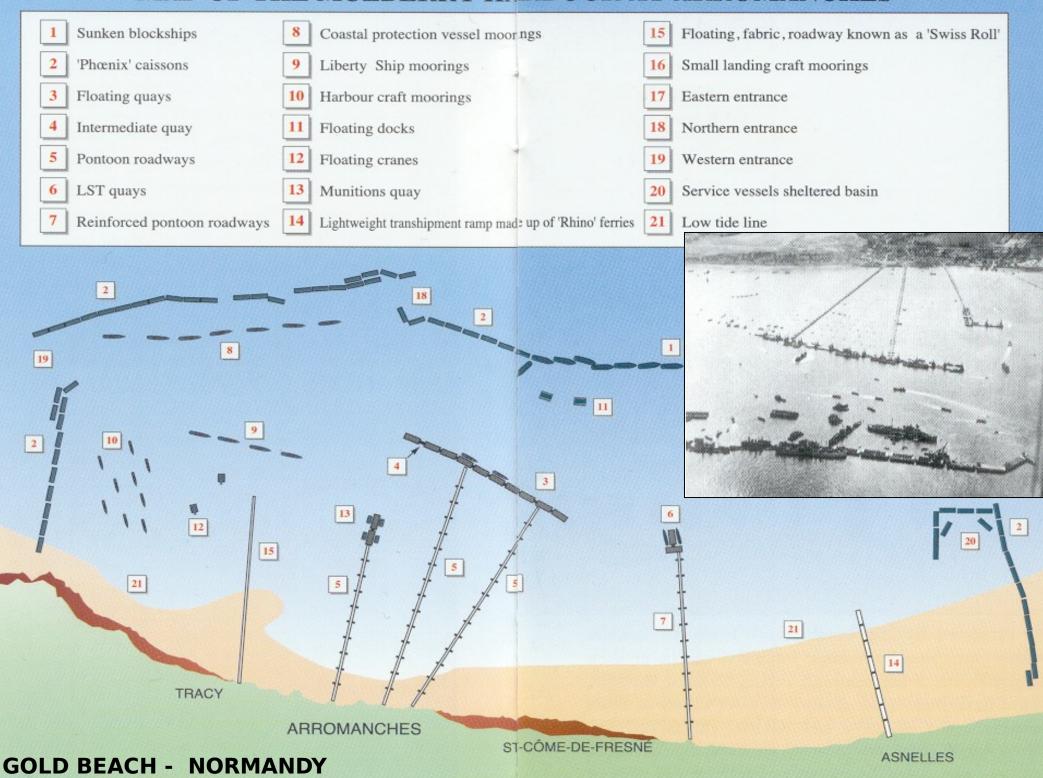


MST P



Instructor Name

MAP OF THE MULBERRY HARBOUR AT ARROMANCHES



PURPOSE



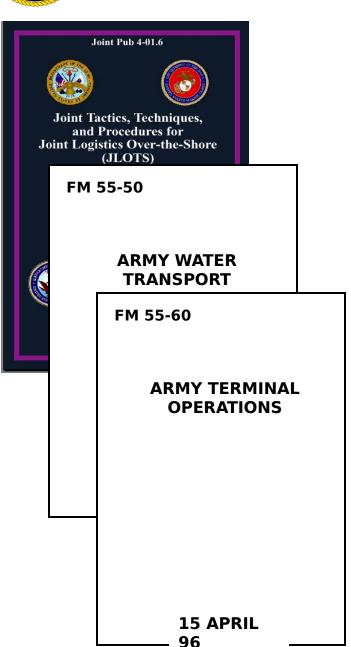
MST D

- Provide an overview of LOTS operations
- Discuss planning considerations
- Discuss LOTS operational limitations

REFERENCES



MST P







MST D

- LOTS is the process of discharging (dry and liquid) cargo from vessels anchored offshore or in-stream, transporting it to shore and/or pier, and marshalling it for movement inland
- LOTS operations range in scope from bare beach operations to operations supplementing fixed-port facilities and intratheater movements ... and depend on geographical, tactical, and time considerations

JP 4-

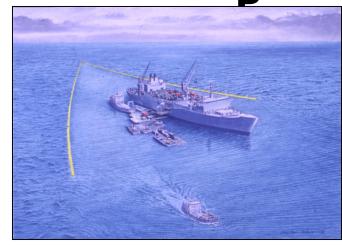


MST













Sealift Ships

LOTS is a multifaceted

operation Ramps & Li
Cranes Interfaces

Lighters

Sea State Mitigation



MST D

- LOTS environment
 - Operations conducted
 - Over unimproved (bare beach) shorelines
 - Through fixed ports not accessible to deep draft shipping
 - Through fixed ports damaged or inadequate without the use of LOTS
- JLOTS operations
 - LOTS operations conducted jointly by the Army and Navy under a JFC
 - Navy LOTS includes the use of Marine Corps forces
- Conducted within a LOA (LOTS Operation Area)



MST D

- Both Army and Navy conduct LOTS
- Amphibious operations:
 - Navy may conduct LOTS operations in conjunction with the Marine Corps
 - Responsible for the discharge of cargo to the high water mark
 - Landing force responsible for the acceptance, transfer, and transport to inland marshalling areas



MST P

- Both Army and Navy conduct LOTS
- Post amphibious operation or as stand alone operations:
 - Army LOTS operations are generally conducted as part of base, garrison, or theater development
 - Supplies and equipment are moved ashore and made available for onward movement to the organization responsible for theater movement control

NAVY ROLE



MST D

The Navy has primary responsibility for providing forces and equipment for conducting strategic sealift download of maritime prepositioning forces and assault follow-on echelon (AFOE) vessels ... conducting strategic sealift off-load operations of sustainment supplies ... executing offshore petroleum discharge system (OPDS) operations, and supporting JLOTS operations

JP

ARMY ROLE



MST D

The Army is responsible for providing forces and equipment for conducting strategic sealift download of Army prepositioning ships carrying Army war reserve stocks ... conducting strategic sealift off-load operations of sustainment supplies ... supporting JLOTS operations and waterway main supply route requirements

JP 4-01.6

MARINE ROLE



MST

- P
- Provide MHE and motor transport personnel and equipment to receive and transport cargo from the Beach Support Area
- Provide potable water and its storage facilities
- Prepare unimproved beach surfaces and backwater surfaces to enhance movement of materials and equipment to marshalling areas
- Prepare marshalling areas for containerized and breakbulk cargo and rolling stock
- Emplace tactical fuel storage and distribution systems to support bulk fuel operations within

the Amphibious Objective Area

JP 4-01.6

COAST GUARD ROLE



MST D

Coast Guard teams will assist the LOTS commander by providing elements trained in port and harbor <u>safety</u> and <u>security</u> to ensure the security of vessels, port facilities, cargo, and the safety of cargo operations.

- Port Security Units
- Port Safety Teams
- Security Boarding Teams
- High endurance cutters
- Patrol boats

JP 4-

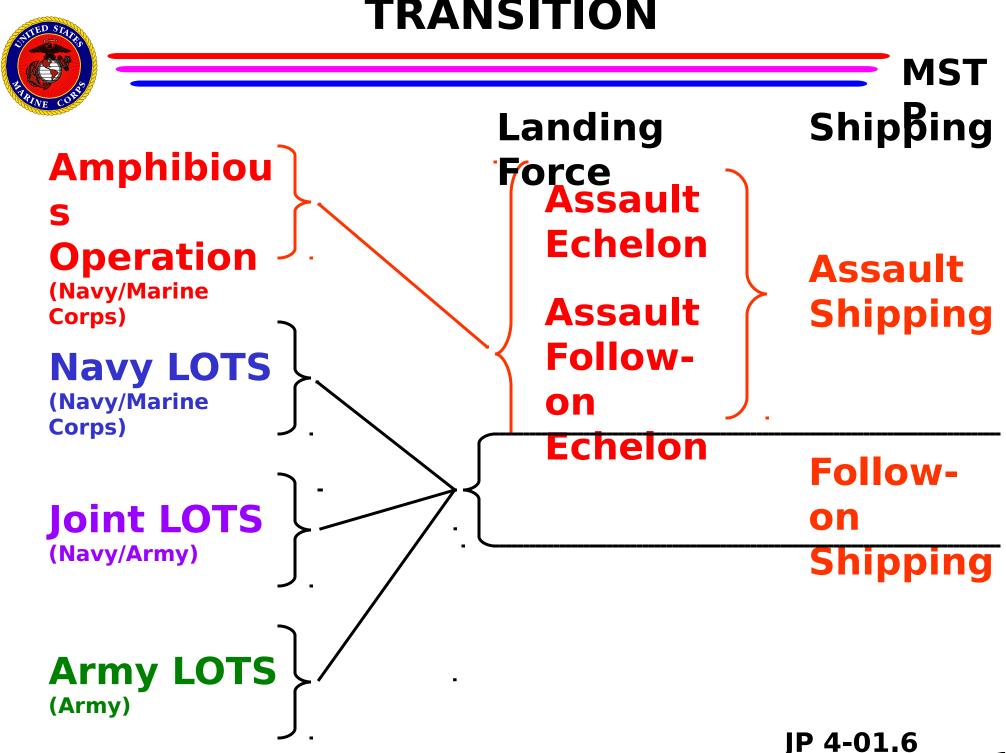
SECURITY MEASURES



MST

- (J)LOTS normally conducted in a low threat environment (friendly or undefended)
 - Out of enemy artillery range
 - Primary threat: air, rocket, unconventional forces
- Offshore Security (active and passive)
 - Surface patrol and interdiction operations
 - Anti-swimmer operations
 - Navy MIUWUs (IDZ/ODZ)
 - USCG Port Security Units
- Beach Security
 - Threat dependent force protection measures

TRANSITION



LOTS PLANNING



MST D

- Five Throughput events
 - Ship cargo transfer (ship-to-lighter)
 - Cargo movement from ship-to-shore (lighter transfer time)
 - Beach cargo transfer (lighter-to-shore)
 - Cargo movement (transit times) to marshalling yards
 - Cargo clearance from bare beach or port complex

JP 4-01.6

LOTS PLANNING



MST P

- Throughput capacity depends on:
 - Number of suitable anchorages and maneuvering space available
 - based on evaluation of weather, water depth, underwater obstacles, and surf conditions
 - Beach capacity
 - expressed in gallons, barrels, STs, SqFt, or # of containers
 - Beach throughput
 - depends on off-load and beach clearance rates
 - Clearance capacity
 - estimate of cargo that may be transported inland from beach or port via available inland communications (roads, rail, waterways, pipeline, and air)

THROUGHPUT PLANNING



MST D

- Analysis considerations:
 - Reception capabilities
 - Host Nation Support
 - Topography, Weather, Hydrography
 - Number of ships to be off-loaded
 - Number of crane ships available
 - Number and types of lighters available
 - Length and depth of beach and egress routes
 - Distance to marshalling yards
 - Access to rail and road networks

)LOTS OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

MST P

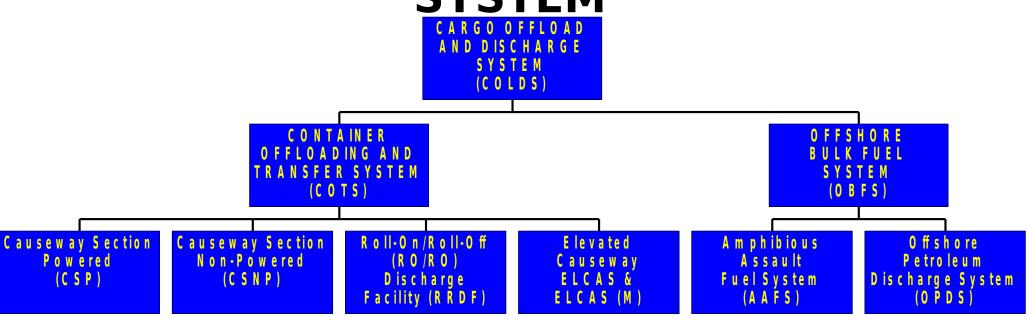
- Sequence of work
- General operational considerations (p III-5)
- Specific considerations
 - Communications planning
 - Ship Discharge Plan
 - Lighterage Repair and Supply Support Plan
 - Safe Haven Plan
 - Lighterage Availability and Utilization Plans
 - Weather Support Plan
 - Retrograde Cargo operations
 - Security planning
 - Offshore Anchorage and Mooring Plan
 - Port Operations organization planning

NAVY LOTS EQUIPMENT



MST P

CARGO OFFLOAD AND DISCHARGE SYSTEM



ARMY LOTS EQUIPMENT



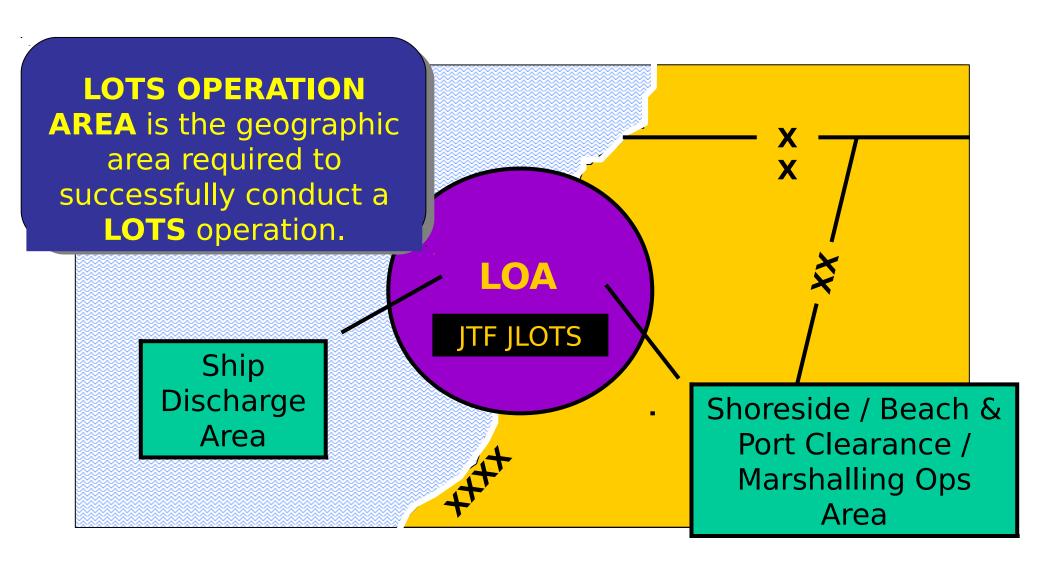
MST P

- Lighterage
- RRDFs
- Causeway systems
- Terminal service unit MHE
- Tactical Water Distribution System (shore-based water storage and distribution system)
- Inland Petroleum Distribution System
 - Tactical Petroleum Terminal (TPT)
 - Mainline Pumping Station
 - Pipeline

LOTS OPERATION AREA (LOA)



MST P



ASSIGNING ANCHORAGES



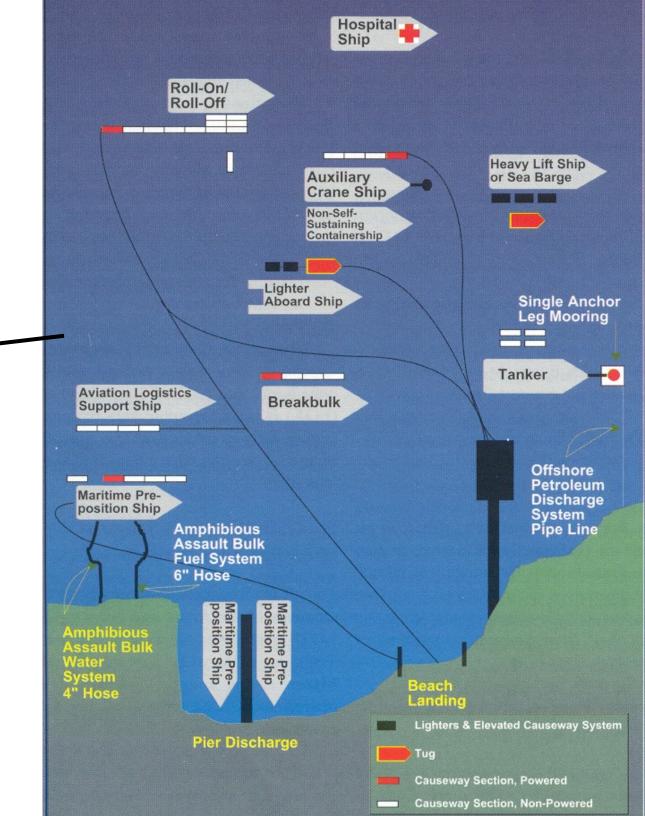
MST D

Ships are normally assigned anchorages that facilitate cargo throughput.

- Ship characteristics
- Oceanographic and topographic conditions
- Cargo type
- Lighterage mix and routing scheme
- Security considerations

LOTS OPERATION AREA

Ship Discharge Area



BEACH PREPARATION



MST D

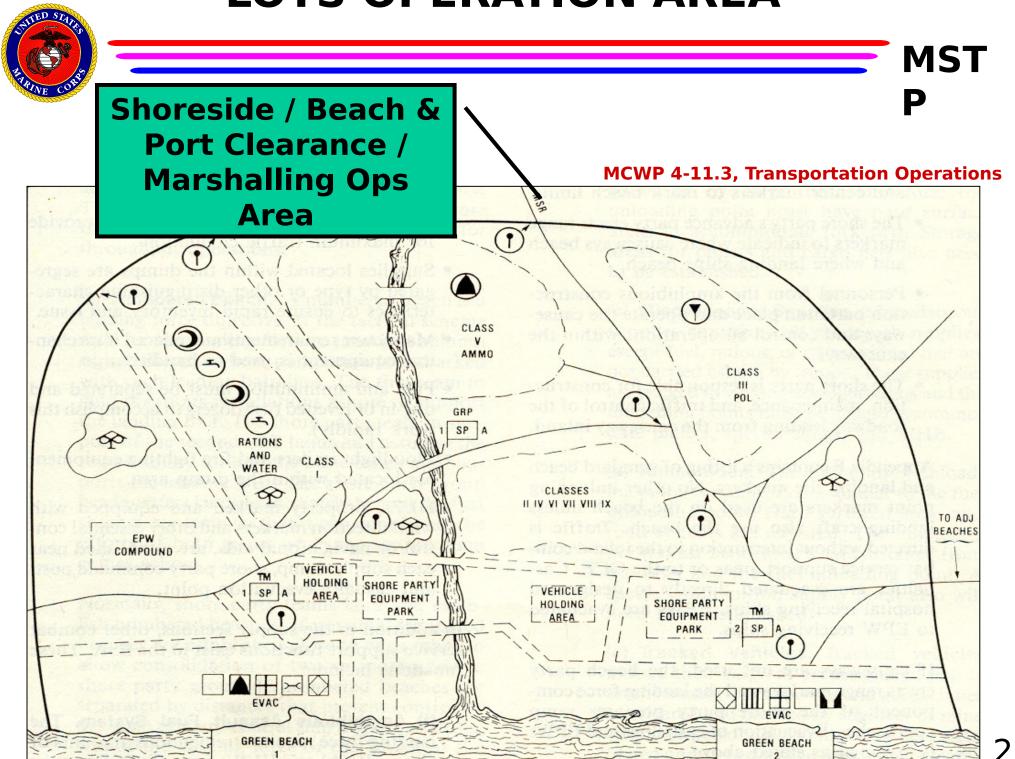
- Beach reconnaissance
- Hydrographic survey
- Preparation of lighterage discharge sites
- Amphibian water entry and exit points
- Beach roadways and Beach exits
- Bulk fuel and/or water hoses (onshore preparations)
- Beach interfaces for temporary causeways and piers
- Ammunition storage
- Heliports

MARSHALLING AREA PREPARATION



- Container marshalling area
- In-transit storage area preparation
- Bulk fuel or water tank farm
- Ammunition sites

LOTS OPERATION AREA



LOTS PLANNING



MST

The ability to clear cargo from a beach depends upon the physical features of the beach, weather, oceanographic features, the tactical situation, and the organization and equipment of the unit assigned the throughput operation.

IP 4-01.6

"Picture puzzles are child's play compared with this game of working an unheard-of number of craft to and fro, in and out, of little bits of

7

LIMITATIONS



MST D

- LOTS operations and equipment are weather, environmental, and sea statesensitive
- Wind, sea states, ground swell, current, tidal conditions, and nearshore hydrographic conditions can adversely impact ship discharge rates and cargo arrival at the shore side discharge points

SEA STATE CONDITIONS



MST P



Sea State 0:

Wave Height: 0.1 - 0.15 ft Wind Speed: 2.5 - 2.8 kts



Wave Height: 0.5 -

1.2 ft

Wind Speed: 5.1 -

8.0 kts

Sea State 2:

Wave Height: 1.5 - 3.0 ft Wind Speed: 5.0 - 12.7 kt

--LIMIT OF CAPABILITY-



Sea State 3:

Wave Height: 3.5 - 5.0 Wind Speed: 13.7 - 16.4





A WAR STOPPER

MST

Ship offload operations were curtailed P in Operation Provide Comfort (Somalia 1992) and Exercise Tandem Thrust (Australia 1997) due to an inability to operate in sea states higher than Sea State 2 ...



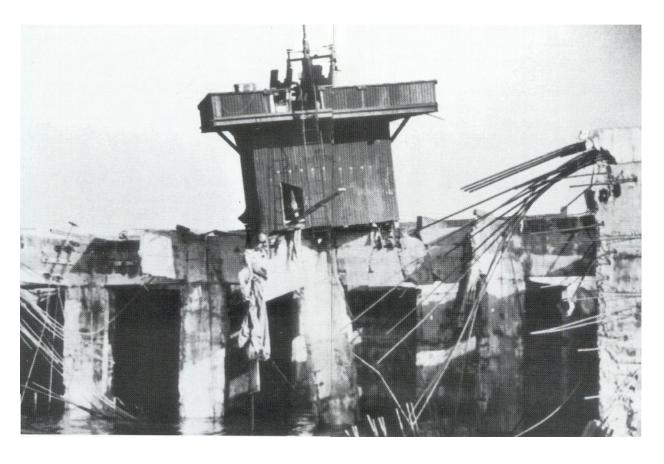
In some CINC Areas of Responsibility Sea State 3 exists up to 50% of the time

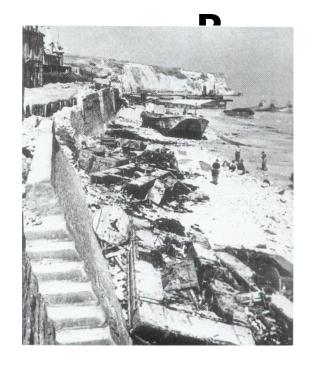
SEA STATE EFFECTS

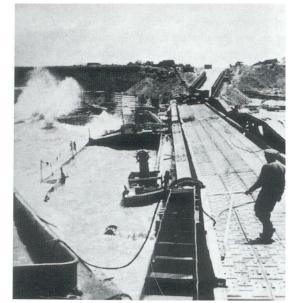


MST

Arromanches 19 June 44







SEA STATE EFFECTS

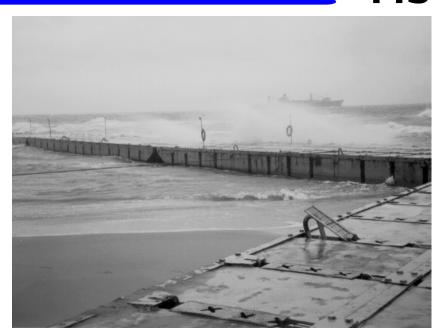


MST

Today









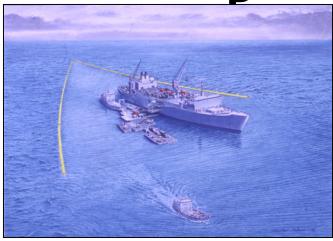
SUMMARY



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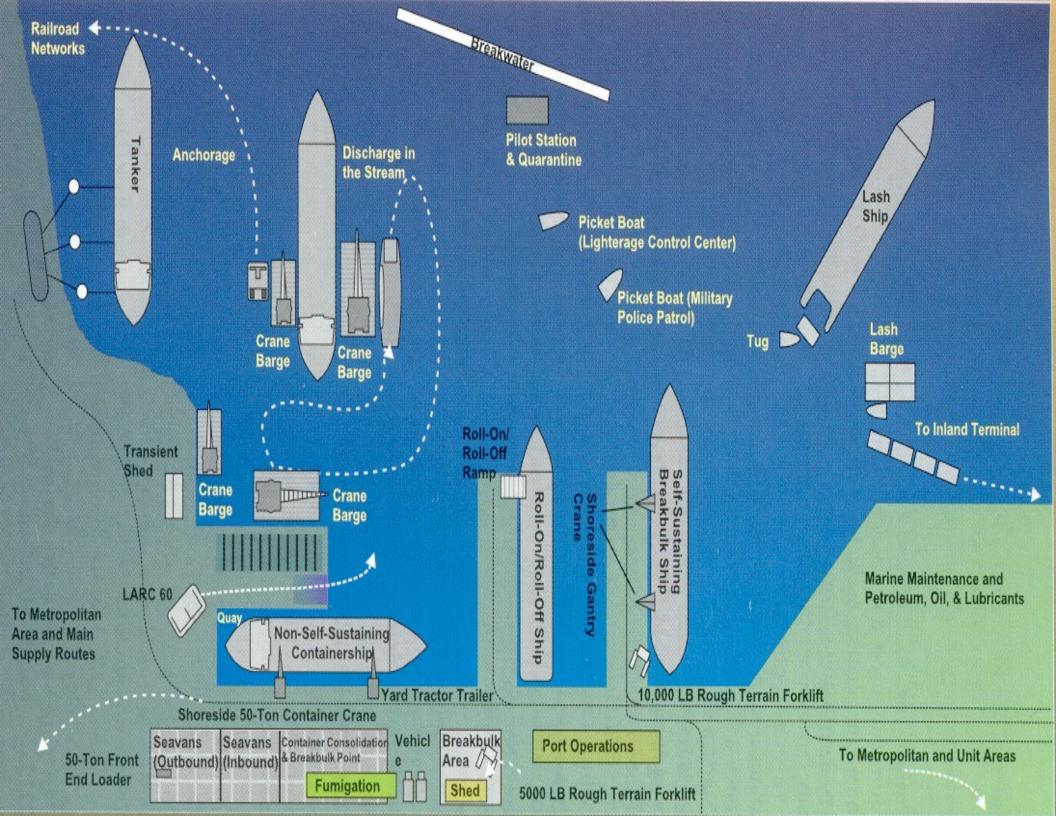


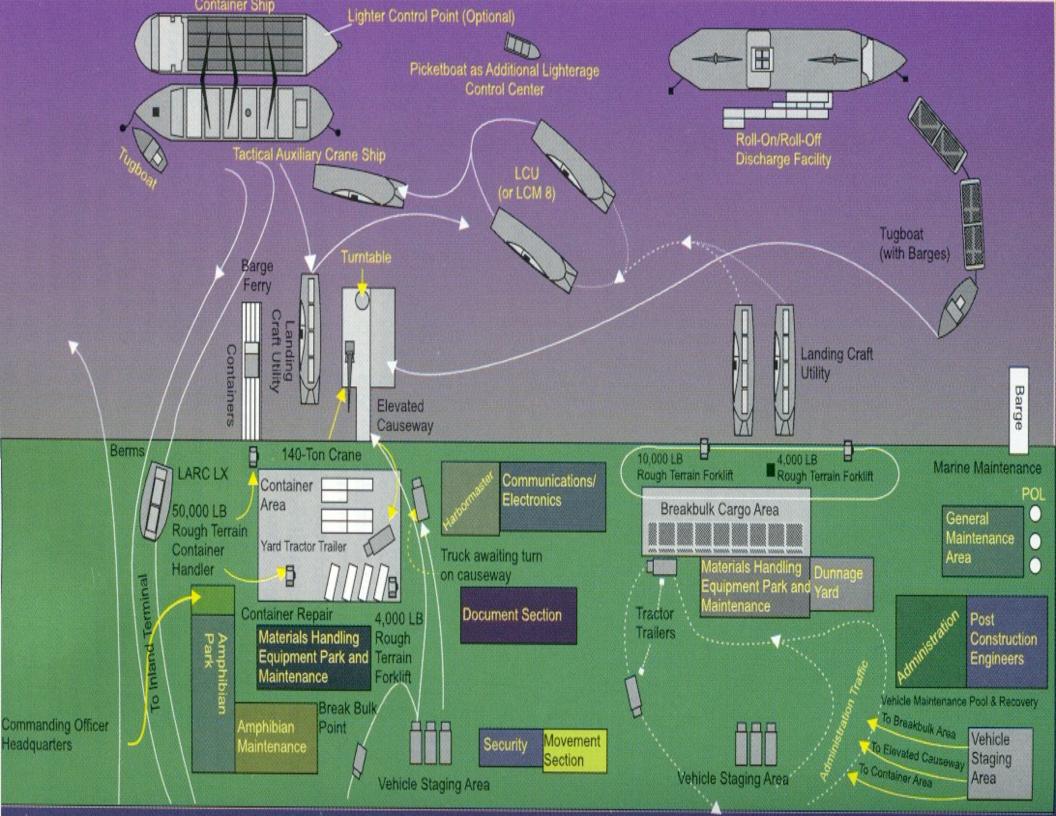
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- Discussed planning considerations

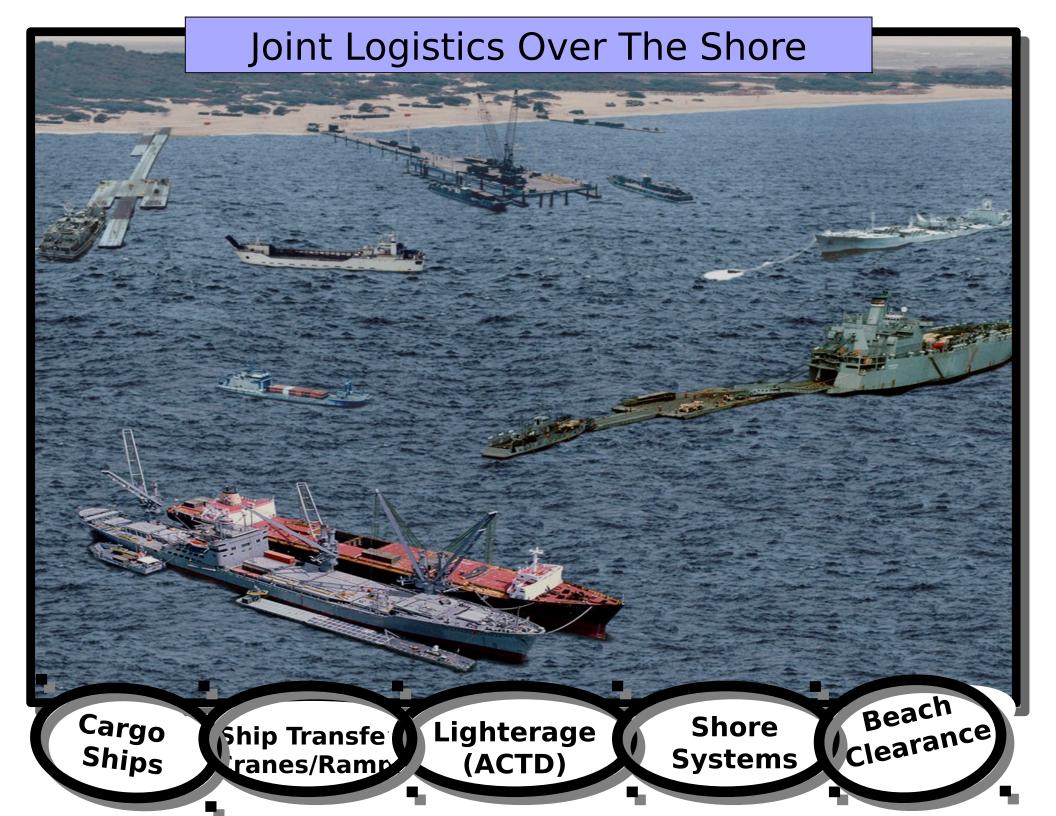




BACK UP INFO FOLLOWS







LOTS Equipment



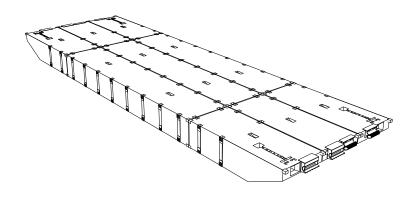
MST

Causeway Sections

P

<u>U. S. Army</u> <u>Modular</u> <u>Causeway Section</u> <u>(MCS)</u>

<u>U. S. Navy Lightered</u> (NL) Causeway <u>Section</u>

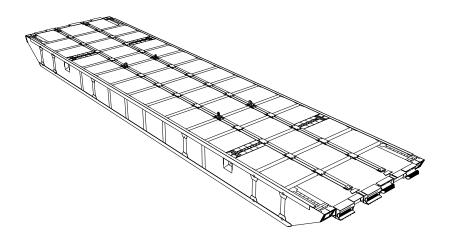


In use: 1990 to present

Size: 24- x 80- x 4.5-ft

Significant Feature: Intermodal

Transport



In use: World War II

Size: 21- x 90- x 5-

ft

Significant Feature:

Causeway (Barge) Ferry



MST

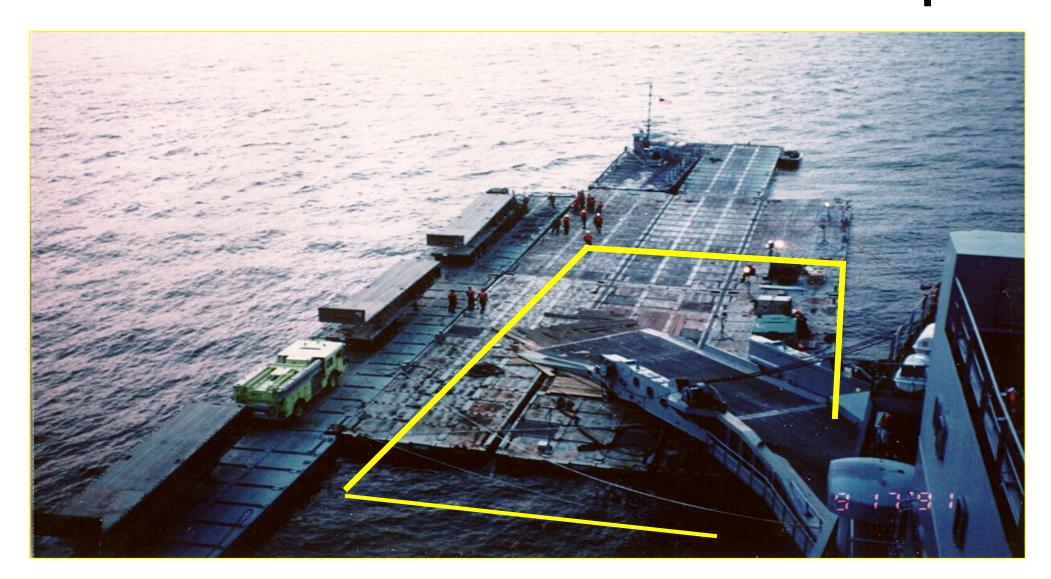
P



Roll-on/Roll-off Discharge Facility

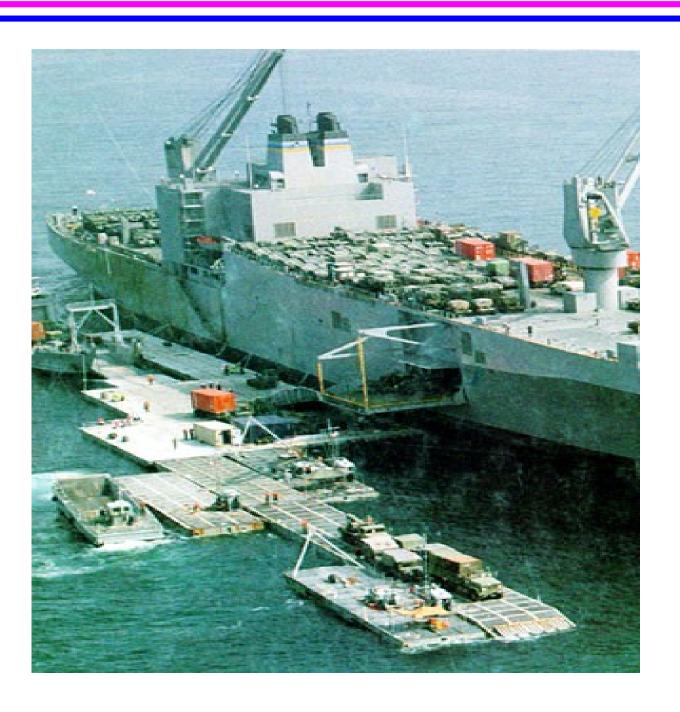


MST D



RRDF Sideport Discharge





RRDF Stern Discharge





Elevated Causeway (Modular)



MST



ELCAS(M) Installation





Trident Pier / Floating Causeway (USA)





Trident Pier / Floating Causeway (USA)



MST D



Crane Ship







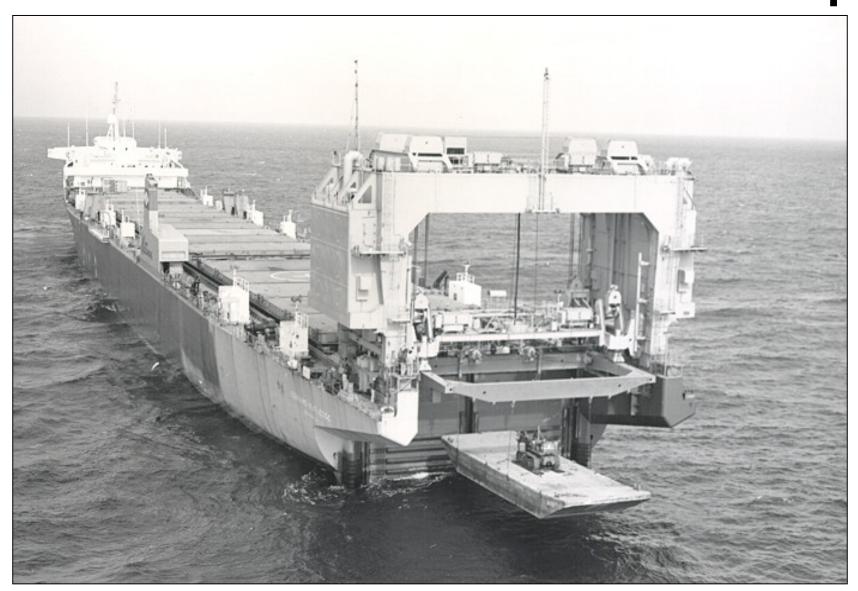
Sea Barge Ship





LASH Ship

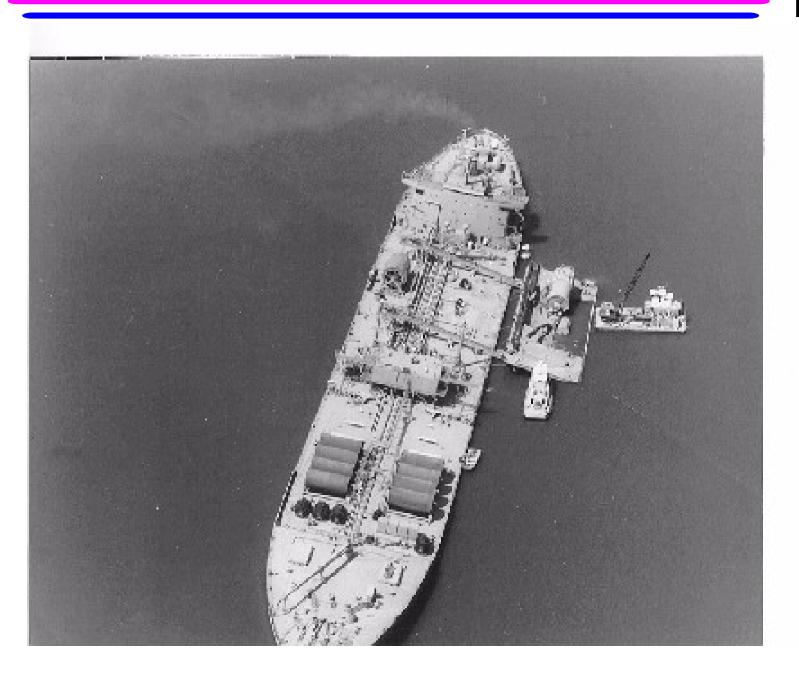




Offshore Petroleum Discharge System



MST



OPDS SALM Launch





CINC Requirements



- Sustain operations in sea state 3
- Service interoperability







Solutions



MST P

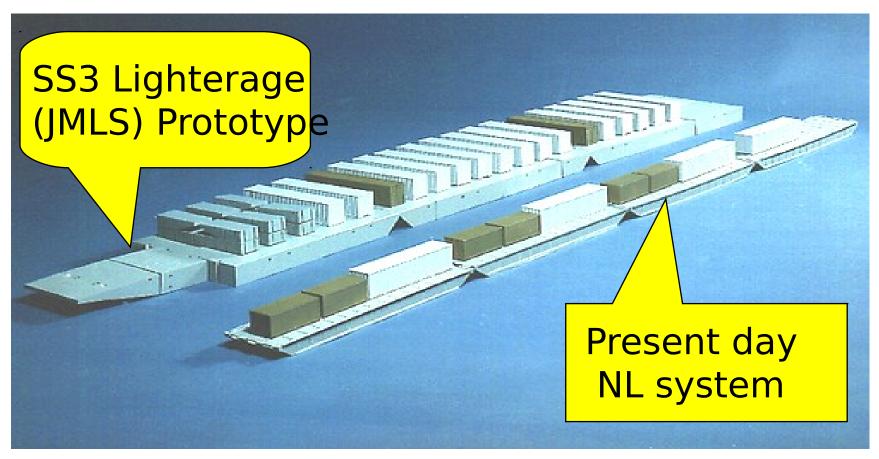


Waterways
Experiment Station
lead on development
of RIB

20' module of 1:3 Scale RIB System

JOINT MODULAR CAUSEWAY SYSTEM





SS3 Lighterage Prototype Demonstration in FY99